

THE WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT

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HUMAN SUFFRAGE: Views of some Representative People

FROM A SOCIALIST PIONEER

I am at present on the "casualty list": invalided to the rear, so to speak, and forbidden any part in the fray, even with my pen. But I must send you a line to say that I heartily approve your campaign for women's and (as you rightly call it) human suffrage, and believe that my comrades in the Independent Labour Party will unanimously approve it also. You will doubtless be assured by Cabinet Ministers and the Press that some measure of women's suffrage will (like so many other things) be conceded *after the War*; but if the electoral rights of men serving the State in the Army can be safeguarded by legislation before then, so likewise can those of women serving the State in the homes and the industries of the nation. Of this we may be certain, that as many, if not more, obstacles and objections (particularly military ones) to the enfranchisement of women will be found after the War as during and before it. We may also be certain that unless the true human claims of women to citizenship are fully agitated and impressed on the people, an attempt will be made to restrict the women's vote to certain sections and classes of women. We must demand the vote for women as women, as human beings, as equals with men, and, as in the case of men, without distinction as to married or single, vocation or class.

Let me add a word to express my warmest appreciation of all the brave work you and your East End comrades are doing and attempting to do amidst the terror, the suffering, and obstruction that press upon the nation just now. Indeed, I marvel and rejoice concerning your splendid efforts as one of the surest signs and testimonies of the advent of a real human civilisation.

J. BRUCE GLASIER.

FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE I.L.P.

I am glad to see that you are pressing the question of Human Suffrage. Anything less than this will not do, because women will be left out. Women workers should make it clear at once that if votes are to be given to others, they will not consent to be left out. "No votes, no work," should be their ultimatum to the Government if a Franchise Bill is introduced in Parliament. The Government could not resist such an ultimatum from women workers at the present juncture.

F. W. JOWETT.

FROM A FOUNDER OF THE "VOTES FOR WOMEN" NEWSPAPER

Now that both the Liberal and Conservative Parliamentary Committee are pressing for the revision and extension of the Franchise, the

question of votes for women has suddenly reappeared as a prime political issue, and I heartily endorse your appeal to all Suffragists to concentrate their attention and their energy upon it.

We must make it very clear to the country that what is wanted is not a Registration Bill, that is to say a Bill which, under the cloak of Registration Reform, brings in a large number of new male voters. What we want is a Franchise Bill which shall secure to the whole people of the country the Electoral Reforms which are long overdue, and shall confer citizenship on equal terms upon all women and men of full age, and thus, for the first time in this country, vindicate the principles of democracy.

Equal to the magnitude of the opportunity is the greatness of the danger. If through lack of vision or slackness of will we fail at this juncture



MRS. BOYCE.

Who is organising for the W.S.F. in the Provinces.

to carry the Woman Suffrage issue to victory, we may find ourselves shut outside the human commonwealth for many weary years to come, and women's chance of playing their part in the great work of reconstruction after the War will be lost. Humanity needs us, the future needs us, the moment needs us. Let us resolutely answer to the call.

EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE.

FROM AN EAST LONDON FRIEND

20 Selwyn Road, Bow.

Dear Editor.—As a Social-Democrat, I am entirely in favour of all men and women having the vote, and, more than that, taking their equal or respective share in all local and national control. I have had a considerable experience of women taking part in public work, and I am convinced they do it admirably. We must also make it clear that the vote is but a weapon, a means to obtain control of the nation and its resources for the good of the people of the nation. So far, the men who have had the vote have simply thrown it away by always voting for those who prey upon them and oppress them. The vote will be of benefit when we use it to improve and to uplift the whole of our people.

A good effort should be made just now. If it were possible, every M.P. should be written to by women and men in his constituency, and, if possible, interviewed and told to expect hostility unless he helped to get the vote now for all adults.—Yours, etc., A. A. WATTS.

This meeting calls on the Government to introduce not a Registration Bill, but a Franchise Bill to give a vote to every woman and man over 21.

This, or similar, resolutions have been passed during the week by the Selby Oak Branch of the I.L.P., West Ham I.L.P., Barking Women's Labour League, the Hove I.L.P., the Hove Trades Council, the Southampton Trades Council, the Glasgow I.L.P., the Glasgow Postmen's Federation, etc., etc.

Have you written to the local Members of Parliament about Human Suffrage?

Have you got your Trade Union and the other organisations you belong to to send in a resolution?

Can you organise a petition amongst your fellow workers?

Will you send a subscription to help us to push on the work?

HUMAN SUFFRAGE Great Demonstration

on
GLASGOW GREEN

to demand a Vote for every

Man and Woman over 21

SUNDAY, JUNE 25th, 3 p.m.

CHILDREN'S VIEWS ON THE WAR

Mr. Maurice Whitlow has awarded the following prizes to the children who took part in the essay competition on "What I think about the War":—

Special Prize.—Beatrice Coleman, 99, Buckingham Road, Brighton.

First Prizes.—Ada Kirner, Phyllis Baker (9 years).
Second Prizes.—Katherine Osmond, Constance Baverstock.

Consolation Prizes.—Winnie Smith, Fred Parker, Gladys Brown, Vincent Drake, Caroline Knieriem.

TWO PRIZE ESSAYS.

RETURN GOOD FOR EVIL.

By Beatrice Coleman. (Age 13.)

99, Buckingham Road, Brighton.

In 1914, when people were thirsting for war, they did not realise what war meant. But now, in 1916, they know by dreadful experience what it means. They know it is a bloody battlefield, strewn with the lifeless bodies of their dead husbands, sons, brothers, relations, and dearly beloved friends. But still they do not realise that those men who are fighting in France, and Egypt, etc., are literally murdering and slaughtering their own fellow-brothers. These men, whose passions have been roused and played on by the Press, do not know why they hate this nation (Germany). They are our enemies—that is enough, though they are no worse or better than us. Even when their comrades drop lifeless or wounded to the earth they do not stop and ask their finer, better nature why they are sacrificing their lives and why they are in the midst of death, murdering and butchering, as quickly as it is possible, men who have never done them one day's wrong in their lives. Myself, I think that the working class of England owe a great debt to the German nation. Which nation was it, before the war, who made the cheap and fairly good underclothing that the working class bought? Which nation was it that made such pretty penny toys, that soothed the cross and tired baby? Which nation was it that carved most beautiful furniture and beautiful statues? Was it France, or Russia, or even England? No, it was the cursed Germans, as everyone terms them now. I think the war is treacherous and inexcusable for every

party concerned in it. The most that can be said against Germany is that she wanted an outlet for her commerce. If England had let the Germans have an opening into the North Sea, I am certain that this war would have been avoided. Germany, having no coast line, naturally wanted some ports for the importing and exporting of her trade. This England was not prepared to give to her. If the four Great Powers had met together—England, France, Russia, and Germany—also small countries like Belgium and Holland; if they had met together and arbitrated and discussed things, they could have decided to come to some arrangement. My idea of the war is that it is being fought for "the greed of gold." Not for the petty reasons that are summed up for the benefit of the nation, to bribe them into believing this war is right. I think it is a great shame for young boys between the ages of 18–20 to be called up for military service. Young men that have reached their eighteenth year are just giving some comfort to their poor mothers, who have clothed, fed, and brought them up. I think it is a great shame that they should be dragged away from their aging mothers to a certain death. What will their sisters, mothers, and other women say? They cannot say anything whatever, because they cannot send their views to the Government, because they have no vote, no voice in the doings of this country. What will the men say? I hope that they will act as the "Conscientious Objectors" are doing to-day. They are refusing to fight, not because they are cowards and afraid to fight, but because their blood boils when they think of killing in a war that is wrong. We are in a worse position than ever now, and the best way out of it is to make peace with the German Government. Even now we could arbitrate and make terms of peace with Germany. But it seems now we are on the job we must keep on to the very end. I think that by Conscription, by compelling every man between the ages of 18–45 to go to the war, it is greatly harming our trade and commerce. Who is going to build new houses? Who is going to make the ships and aeroplanes? Who is going to make furniture and repave the roads? Women, years ago, would never have thought of driving trams, being milk girls, driving

carts, etc. But now women are doing nearly all the men's work, but they cannot do the work mentioned above. There are three proverbs which I think should be borne in everyone's mind after this war has ended:—(1) If your neighbour smite you on one ear, turn to him the other. (2) Return good for evil. (3) Love your neighbour as yourself.

I hope this terrible bloodshed will soon cease, and perhaps this war will be a lesson to every nation in the world, to show how mournful and hateful real war is.

THE POOR HAVE TO PAY.

By Ada Kirner. (Age 13 years.)

The present war has now been in progress nearly two years. The assassination of the Archduke and Duchess of Austria in June, 1914, by the Serbians, was the beginning. It was not the whole Serbian nation that did the murder, but just one or two individuals, who should have been punished for their crime, and thus save thousands of their fellow creatures long and terrible suffering; yet Serbia is one of the Allies who are supposed to be fighting for justice, and the Sixth Commandment says: "Thou shalt not kill." Murder is not justice. According to our newspapers, which I read on account of having "topical" at school, Germany has been preparing for this war for over twenty years. Then, if England knew this, why did she not prepare also? I know there are plenty of poor boys who have been sent out to fight that have only had three months' training, and are ill. Then there is economy. There is no need to talk to us poor people of this, for, with the high prices of food, many are forced to go short of food. The rich do not have to suffer as we do, and they very often waste food and clothes which we would think were luxuries. In my father's evening "Star" a fortnight ago it told of how one shipping firm had made one million pounds in a year. Another time I read of three Bishops, who said that we must not eat meat on Thursdays. They do not ask if we can afford to buy it. Their salary is about twelve to fifteen thousand a year for doing almost nothing, and is paid out of our poor fathers' eightpence an hour for slaving in the docks all day. I think

(Continued on Page 496, Col. 2.)

"Make stand beside me in a dream, great Hera, the beauteous shape that in answer to their prayer appeared unto the famous kings of Atreus' seed when they had made an end of the overthrow of Troy. At first, when they put forth hither from Scamander's swift flood, they could not win home, but ere that could be, were fain to make prayer to thee and to mighty Zeus and to Thyone's lovely child. So now pray I, O Lady, that of thy grace I may do again, as of old, things pure and beautiful among the maids of Mitylene, whom I have so often taught to dance and sing upon thy days of festival; and even as Atreus' seed, by grace of thee and thy fellow-gods, did put out then from Ilium, so I beseech thee, gentle Hera, aid thou now this homeward voyage of mine."

—Translation by Mr. J. M. Edmonds, of Jesus College, Cambridge, of a lately discovered lyric by Sappho, the great Greek poetess.

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Vol. III. No. 12

Sat., June 17th, 1916

Bravely and willingly we bear our share of the World's burdens. Why, then, deny us the right to Vote, which would dignify our labour and increase our Power of Service?

LOOKING FORWARD

Earnestly we long to hasten the ending of the War and to secure that this War shall be the last; but we desire a much greater thing than this: the transformation of the world into a joyous commonwealth of brother and sister workers, in which the people's children shall be their jewels, and the culture of the precious flowers of the mind and soul, which too often to-day are altogether disregarded, shall be the dearest pursuit of humankind.

We know that innumerable men and women have pictured this golden brotherhood of the future, which is yet so far away, and therefore, though all who have once seen the vision, realise that its attainment is the most worthy of all aims, we are often tempted to ask whether the most strenuous of our little efforts can bring our ideal nearer when the mass of the people appear to us to turn so obstinately from it.

But even the greatest seers and prophets who appear in this world only at rare intervals throughout the ages, cannot change society except by the will of the masses, and cannot take the people further along the road of progress than they are willing to go. Even the greatest of all teachers can tell us no more than that the ignorant will in time become learned if knowledge is conveyed to them, and the slave acquire the character of a free man when his bondage is at an end.

The seers and prophets are greater than the mass of us in the constancy of their faith in the ultimate goodness of our common human nature when the artificial barriers and privileges which confine and distort it have been removed. They are ready to suffer for their faith in human kind, and are frequently martyred because the barriers of artificial privilege confront them at every turn. But the efforts neither of the greatest nor of the least amongst us is thrown away.

It is imperative that we should realise the value and the duty of striving unceasingly towards our ideals and just now, when society is passing through such enormous changes, we should be more than ever on the alert.

When Parliament meets on June 20th the Prime Minister will be asked to make a statement on the franchise question. What are we doing, all of us, to ensure that the Government shall be induced to bring forward, not a Registration Bill to create some new artificialities and special privileges in the franchise, but a just and simple Human Suffrage Bill, to give a vote to every woman and man?

E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

THE CHILDREN'S MILK

A clean and cheap milk supply is absolutely essential to child life. Mothers who cannot afford to buy plenty of milk for their children are greatly to be pitied, for their little ones must inevitably suffer in their growth and development. But even the mother who can afford to buy as much milk as her children can drink has to-day serious cause for complaint, because she cannot buy milk that is clean and free from the germs of disease. The National Society for the supply of Clean Milk reports that out of 100 samples of milk examined in one of the London districts 99 contained manure and other foreign substances. This society also reports that many people, knowing that ordinary milk is often dirty, buy "nursery milk," and, because they pay a higher price for it, imagine that their children at least are sure of getting pure milk, though those of poorer mothers must get what they can. The Society has analysed this "nursery milk," and finds that it is a sham, being often actually dirtier than the ordinary milk sold at the same shops at the same time. As the Society points out, clean milk can only be produced if the cows are well kept and healthy, and if the workers who attend to them and do the milking are intelligent, clean, and healthy, which necessitates, amongst other things, that they shall be properly paid and live in decent houses, and that the prevailing tendency of taking the children of agricultural labourers away from school at an early age shall be stopped. Pails, churns, and methods of transit must also be clean and well-managed.

All these things mean a tendency for farmers to make less profit out of milk.

An Act to secure that only clean milk should be offered for sale was placed on the Statute Book in 1914, but it has never been enforced. The price of milk has risen, but the Government refuses to prevent this, although even Cabinet Ministers know that dear milk leads to infant deaths.

Why is this? It is because the Government places the interest of the farmer before that of the child, and takes the line of least resistance. The Government says: "If we insist on good and cheap milk the farmers' profits will be reduced, and he will sell his cows to the butcher in order to make more money."

The mother says: "My children are more valuable than the farmer's profits." The Government must prevent the farmer from selling dirty milk and from raising the selling price. The Government must also prohibit the slaughter of milch cows. If the farmer then cannot afford to provide clean and cheap milk for the children, the Government, with the aid of the local authorities, must undertake cow-keeping on its own account. This is being done in Germany—It can be done in Great Britain!

WHICH TRADE WAR?

We would direct the attention of both women and men to the following table of shipping dividends, and we urge that the rank and file of the people, and the Cabinet Ministers of the Allied nations who are about to meet in the Paris Conference, would be better employed in finding means to prevent such grievous exploitation of the people by private companies which are playing the part of international horse-leeches, than in building up tariff walls constructed not for any useful constructive purpose, but to further the promptings of barren and destructive hate:—

	Div. per cent.				Approp., &c.
	1912	1913	1914	1915	Increase
Field Line	10	10	10	25	£44,500
International Line	10	20	20	40	73,000
Mercantile Steamship	25	20	17½	35	139,000
Eskside Steam	15	12½	7½	25	65,500
Cairn Line	10	10	10	30	150,000
Moor Line	15	25	12½	25	200,000
Woodfield S.S.	7½	15	10	25	108,700
China Mutual	106	106	106	106	270,000
Lampart & Holt	8	8	8	10	175,000
Court Line	8	9	10	16	96,000
Gulf Line	nil	5	5	20	115,000
Ulster Steam	30.38	18.33	10.88	21.11	138,000
Neptune Steam	10	20	20	20	79,500
Thompson Steam	12.5	16	7½	40	69,500
Pool Shipping	25	15	15	30	442,000
Sutherland Steamship	15	15	20	30	165,000
Fredk. Leyland	nil	nil	nil	24½	1,150,000
Booth Steamship	10	nil	10	10	114,500
Gen. Steam. Nav.	6	6	6	12½	116,500
Tempus Shipping	15	10	10	20	106,000

*Including debentures redeemed.
†Including carry forward increase.

"Olive Burnham" has written to the Press to say that at "a meeting of representatives of women's organisations," held on June 5th, it was decided that women should insist on the tightening of the British blockade of Germany and the prosecution of a trade war after the War. This lady refrains from naming the women's organisations which have adopted these retrograde resolutions.

Tightening the blockade means starving the people. A trade war would certainly result in another military and naval war.

Relatives of those who are prisoners in Germany must remember that if the Germans are starved, the British subjects who are there will starve with them.

How long will the peoples of Europe bleed and starve to death?

THE VICTIMISATION OF GREECE

Greece, the cradle of European culture, the treasure-house still of the loveliest works of humankind, is now within the zone of battle. Her glorious monuments may be smashed to atoms by the shells of modern barbarians, in whom the terrors and lusts of warfare appear to have destroyed all sanity.

Greece determined to be steadfastly neutral in the War, but first the Allies sent French and British troops to occupy a part of Greece, in spite of protests by the Greek Government; then Bulgaria followed suit, and, in spite of Greece's protests, sent troops to occupy another part. Both belligerents have forcibly claimed the hospitality of Greece, but the Allies, who started this unneighbourly conduct, are now grievously violating the liberties of their reluctant hostess. On learning that Greece had treated Bulgaria exactly as she had treated the Allies, the French and British invaders proclaimed martial law in Salonika, placed detachments of troops at the principal points of the town, occupied the post and telegraph offices and the wireless station, thus cutting off the local Salonika authorities from their own Government. The Allies demanded the recall by the Greek Government of certain of its generals from Salonika and the demobilisation of the Greek Army, and Greece has been constrained in part to submit to the demands. The Allies also instituted a "restriction of Greek commerce," which is virtually a blockade of Greek ports. Traffic by Greek trading vessels between Greek ports is stopped by Allied cruisers, mails do not reach their destination, and cargo boats are detained in French ports.

The population of Greece is threatened with starvation. The Allies and Bulgaria begin to fight out their quarrels on Greek soil. The plight of Greece will soon be that of Belgium. Thus another crime is being added to those already committed by the belligerent Powers in the disastrous War which was said to be fought "to end War."

A correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, in criticising the determination of Greece to take no part in the world slaughter of the peoples, taunts her with her loss of "the possibilities of territorial aggrandisement." When will all peoples learn that territorial aggrandisement is to be avoided, because it is sinful and because it brings nothing but misery to the peoples of both the conquered and conquering nations?

IRELAND

There is nothing new in the proposals announced as those put forward by Mr. Lloyd George for solving the Irish question. Every one of the suggestions has been made and rejected over and over again in the long controversy, but the precise mixture of the proposals shows at least one original feature. Under Mr. George's scheme the Home Rule Act is to come into operation immediately, but six Ulster counties are to remain under the English Government for the period of the War, although it is always declared that a referendum vote would secure their adhesion to Nationalist Ireland. We consider that in such cases of doubt a referendum should always be taken. Immediately after the War Mr. Lloyd George proposes that a Conference of representatives from all the Dominions of the Empire shall be held to consider the future government of the Empire and the question of the government of Ireland. After this Conference the permanent settlement of the position of the six exempted counties, questions of finance, and other outstanding matters "would be proceeded with."

This is amazingly vague, and we open our eyes in wide amazement to discover that the question of a Conference to settle matters affecting Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, and Heaven knows where, is to come in as a little side issue, to be arranged offhand as a detail of the compromise between Sir Edward Carson, Mr. Redmond, and Mr. Lloyd George!

The overseas Dominions will, no doubt, have their own comments to make. But in Ireland herself there are sections of opinion that still press their claim to be consulted. Whilst Mr. Redmond was conferring with his friends in Ireland, the Women Suffragists tried in vain to see him. Following a requiem mass for the soul of the executed Gean McDermott a Republican flag was waved from the steps of Dublin Cathedral, whilst a large crowd cheered the Rebel leaders and sang "Who fears to speak of Easter Week?"

Canon Newbolt, of St. Paul's, has written to the Press appealing for £1600 for rescue homes for children of from five to fifteen years. He states that there is "a great and increasing spread of corruption amongst children," and assaults on little girls, and that the statistics are "such as would stagger those who do not know the urgency of the matter."

To go to the root of this question we must deal with the adults, not the children. The dehumanising influence of warfare will not help us in solving this awful problem.

Join the Workers' Suffrage Federation.

TRADE UNION NOTES

By ALICE MACLENNAN.

I recently outlined the benefits to be derived from belonging to a Trade Union. I want now to point out the power of organised labour. Unorganised, one or two girls ask the employer for higher wages, because they cannot "make ends meet" with the pittance they receive; the employer tells them that if they are not satisfied they can "clear out," and others are found to take their jobs, perhaps even at a lower rate. If the workers organise, then all ask for a rise, and although the employer can do without one or two, he cannot do without all. If a strike is necessary to enforce the workers' demands, then the funds of their Trade Union, which their pence have helped to build up, will make them less dependent on the employer and enable them to hold out in fighting the capitalist class and to resist tyranny.

Anyone with intelligence can see the vast difference between the wages of the labour and the profits obtained from the sale of the goods produced. There is an immense margin of profits, as can be seen by the dividends paid to shareholders in different firms. One firm near Liverpool is paying shareholders 17½ per cent. interest and sweating girls at 9s. per week. The manager said to me the other day: "We pay the market price—if girls can be got cheaply, then we take them. The shareholders invest their capital in the business and expect something in return, and I am here to get as much dividend for them as I can." And get it they do, at the expense of the flesh and blood of the women and children. Working women and girls, to a man like this, are but a wealth-producing machine to make rich men richer. But for Trade Unionism working women and girls would be even greater victims to the money-grabbing capitalist than they are at present.

The first charge on any industry should be a just and adequate return to the workers to enable them to be properly clothed, well nourished, and decently housed. To ask for this is not to ask for a privilege, but the right of every human being. Nevertheless, thousands of women and girls in this country are being half-starved whilst working long hours at high pressure.

Trade Unionism has accomplished much for men, and it can do the same for women, if they will unite and in the strength of combined efforts resolutely refuse to be meek slaves.

We hear much just now of "Patriotism" and "Economy," yet the employing classes have been guilty of the greatest lack of patriotism and of false economy. Is it not to the interests of the nation that working women shall be well paid? Are they not the mothers and potential mothers of the race? A nation cannot have healthy, strong sons and daughters if the mothers in their girlhood are underpaid, ill-nourished, and anaemic, working long hours in bad atmosphere, and living in unhealthy conditions.

Trade Unionism is a weapon for getting higher wages; it is also a protection against reduction in wages. Trade Unionists can always meet threatened reductions by a determined resistance.

The women workers must get into their Trade Unions and demand comfortable and healthy conditions in place of the poverty, sickness, and misery that are now created by sweated labour.

The workers are the most important people in the community. If the workers of all countries had been sufficiently strongly organised to lay down their tools, there would have been no war. In the hands of the workers lies the power of the future.

I urge you, therefore, sisters and fellow-workers, to unite together and go forward with a definite aim—to demand your rights as wealth-producers, and to make yourselves strong enough to fight your enemy, not of another country, but here in your midst, viz., the capitalism under which you are treated like slaves and robbed of the just reward of your labour.

Dear Editor.—Surely, after reading Miss Alice MacleNNAN's article on "Why Women Workers Should Join Trade Unions," one must come to the conclusion that the principle of Trade Unionism had been underrated. It must be obvious to all who have studied the history of Trade Unions for the past fifty years that its first and foremost object is to eliminate the unnecessary capitalist and secure the complete control of industry by the workers. Unfortunately, the workers are ignorant of the principles of Trade Unionism, and instead of using will-power to wield the weapon they have forged, they are content with a mere increase in rate of wages. I grant that the demand for shorter hours should form a prominent feature in the struggle for emancipation, but this should not prevent the workers from losing sight of the real object. Again, the majority of them have an eye only for the benefits which are paid by the Unions to incapacitated members. Trade Unions, to reach the summit of their ambitions, must abolish all benefits except those concerning industrial disputes. This will not only strengthen the Unions financially, but will enable the members to realise that their efforts to secure industrial freedom lie not in granting quarter to the capitalist by accepting higher wages, but in his utter elimination.—Yours fraternally,

FRANK COOPER.

This later article, by Miss MacleNNAN, may in part meet this correspondent's point.

THE HORRORS AND HARDSHIPS OF WAR

STARVING THE PEOPLES.

The New York *World* reports a serious shortage of food in Holland. The Government has been obliged to prohibit the baking of pure wheat bread. This is because Great Britain, in the effort to prevent food getting into Germany, has placed Holland, a neutral country, which has taken no part in the war, upon a ration that is too small for the people's needs. The *World's* correspondent reports that: "The Dutch have put up barriers at the border against exports or smuggling into Germany that should leave England no cause for complaint. The Dutch Customs officials and guards go to ridiculous extremes. For having several cakes of a popular English soap and 2 lbs. of chocolate candy in my possession, I was taken off a train at Oldenzaal on the Dutch border as a smuggler. The articles were solemnly declared confiscated, and I was held until my train had departed. Even a sandwich bought at Oldenzaal may be taken across the line only in one's stomach. Border guards examine the trucks of the train, crawl under the seats with flash lamps, and take up the cushions lest a piece of bread be smuggled into Germany."

In spite of this vigilance to prove her neutrality, Holland is made to suffer.

A Dutch official is said to have protested, "In trying to use Holland as a garrote on Germany, England seems to forget that she is throttling us."

The Dutch also complain of American inertia, saying: "Holland cannot help itself; it must put up with everything because it is small; but that the United States, a great nation, willingly submits to interference with her rights by both sides is beyond our understanding."

Even the peoples who have stood outside this quarrel are made to suffer because the belligerents refuse to end the war.

In Italy bread is being made from wheat which has been allowed to sprout in a bath of warm water, where it is left for 48 hours. This is called "natural bread." It is said that 300 lbs. of grain produce 400 lbs. of this bread.

On June 10th the *Yorkshire Evening Press* published the following pathetic extract from the letter of a German mother, which was taken from her soldier son when he was captured by the French:—

"May 14th.—Last night there was a first-class riot here (Leipzig). The people . . . broke the windows of three shops and carried off everything. In the suburbs they smashed in the doors and windows with stones, and cleared out all there was in the shops. People gathered in thousands, shouting and yelling. About a hundred policemen and as many mounted men stood by looking on, entirely helpless before such a crowd. . . . This morning, first thing, the crowds gathered again and recommenced smashing the shop windows. This went on until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the troops were called out—Uhlans, armed with lances, and infantry, with fixed bayonets. It was frightful to see soldiers everywhere."

"May 30th.—The question of food is making us very anxious, for there is really not enough food to nourish us. How can we possibly find 5 lbs. of potatoes a week sufficient? If I cook potatoes at midday, I have none left for dinner at night. If I give a bit of bread to each, it cannot be more than half a slice. The slices have to be cut very thin, in order to make them go as far as possible. We have no more fat under our skins, neither have the children."

"The butter you sent us, my child, came just right; I had already my bit of dry bread and was getting ready to go to the shop. Can you, every week, send us half a pound of meat—smoked meat, which will keep better while coming through the post? Now we cannot get more than seven ounces of meat or sausage per head for the whole week! There is no more fat, and no more suet. The military authorities carry it all away."

"We are spending all our money on food alone, and have to draw on our savings for the rent, which is eating up all the few marks we put on one side with so much trouble."

This letter clearly shows that the civilian population is being starved to maintain the Army at the front and to keep the War going.

BRUTAL PUNISHMENTS FOR SOLDIERS.

In our issue of June 3rd, we published the following item of Parliament news:—

Mr. Edmund Harvey asked whether soldiers at the front may be punished by being kept in fetters and handcuffs, chained or roped, or strapped to a fixed object for two hours a day, or by being crucified with the arms stretched out and the feet raised above the ground, or fastened to a cart wheel with feet and arms extended?

Mr. Tennant replied that "the rules do not contemplate such procedure," but could not say whether such punishments actually occur.

Mr. Morrell asked whether such punishments are used to conscientious objectors.

Mr. Tennant could not say—he was "very much disinclined" to make inquiries.

We have received the following reply to Mr. Tennant from a soldier at the front:—

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE.

June 5th, 1916.

Dear Editor,—I see, according to a paragraph in last Saturday's *Dreadnought*, that Mr. Edmund Harvey, in the House of Commons, asked Mr. Tennant whether soldiers at the front may be punished by being kept in fetters and handcuffs, chained or roped to a fixed object for two hours a day, or fastened to a cart wheel with feet and arms extended. Mr. Tennant replied that "the rules do not contemplate such procedure," but could not say whether such punishments actually occur. Now, either Mr. Tennant is a liar or else he shows absolute ignorance of the questions affecting his position as Under Secretary for War. I can assure Mr. Tennant, or anyone else, that men are tied to limber or lorry wheels for two hours a day. This is called "first field punishment." Surely Mr. Tennant must have heard of it, or else how come officers with the power to inflict this punishment? Cases have occurred where men also have the handcuffs on for two hours a day for trivial offences. As regards the alleged crucifixion by having the arms extended and feet raised from the ground, I cannot give any instance of this having taken place, but of the two former forms of punishment I have abundant proof. In conclusion, I think that if these forms of punishing men are contrary to War Office regulations (and according to Mr. Tennant's answer, it seems as if they are), he should at once take steps to see that this un-English and barbarous practice is abandoned.—Yours, etc.

P.S.—You are at perfect liberty to use my name.

[We prefer not to give the name and number of this soldier, as we fear that this might cause him to be punished.]

OPPONENTS OF MILITARISM.

Stuart Beavis, 171 Church Street, Lower Edmonton, arrested May 25th, fined and handed to M.A. Sent to Mill Hill. Forced into khaki and sent to Seaford. May 30th, sent handcuffed to France, untrained, refused all orders, having wrote on June 4th:

"Just a line. We have been warned to-day that we are now within the War Zone, and the Military Authorities have absolute power, and disobedience may be followed by very severe penalties, and very possibly the death penalty, so I just dropped you a line in case they do not allow me to write after to-morrow. Do not be downhearted; if the worst comes to the worst, many have died cheerfully before for a worse cause."

On receipt of this letter, the relatives of the sixteen conscientious objectors concerned organised a deputation to the War Office, and fourteen of the mothers presented themselves there on June 9th in the effort to secure the safety of their sons.

Rifleman T. T. Hall, 5693, 6 R. Batt., City of London Rifles, 1 Camp, 27 Hut, Fovant Camp, Wilts.

June 8th, 1916.

Court, Wednesday, 30th—ever since my life has been a perfect torture. On Friday afternoon, June 1st, we had orders to clean huts—refused. They take us into huts with 14 wounded soldiers from France and bolt the door, knock us about shockingly, and pour water over us, hit us in the face, and one hit me in the stomach so that I could not breathe. I fainted, but two held me up while the others poured water over me. Feel very downhearted and queer.

GLASGOW WOMEN DEMAND PEACE

The Glasgow women's organisations held a most encouraging Conference in the Central Halls on Saturday to further the cause of Peace. Mrs. Agnes Hardie presided over an attendance of 300 delegates, representing the branches of sixteen organisations, and it was agreed unanimously to form a committee to carry on a Peace Crusade in the city and district. The speakers included Mrs. H. M. Swanwick, Women's International League; Mrs. Alice Peashley, Women's Humanity League; Mrs. Boyce, Workers' Suffrage Federation; and Mrs. Agnes Dollan, Women's Labour League. The Chairwoman said that while women did not fight in wars they had to wait at home in anguish awaiting the result, and it was easier to fight than to wait at home.

Mrs. Swanwick, in the course of an interesting address, said that the men were so occupied in waging the War that it was left to women to think upon what the War was being fought for. They had been asking the Government for twelve months to state what the Allies were fighting for, and as yet they had received no definite answer. A situation of deadlock had been created in the war zone, and that she thought was one of the best reasons for bringing the War to an end: the one army being unconquered, and the other unconquerable. In her opinion, fear was the main cause of war, and it was nonsense for anyone to imagine that a nation could get honour by conquering another nation. Women knew better than that: they knew that no amount of force could deprive them of their honour. The Conference adopted this resolution unanimously:

"That this meeting of women, appalled by the horrors of war and the senseless waste of human life, appeals to all women to join them in protesting against its prolongation; and further pledges itself to use every possible effort to counteract by their influence the growing spirit of militarism amongst the young."

That resolution emphasises two points which should appeal to all women. First, the waste of human life; second, militarism amongst the young. The waste of human life which has followed this War is wanton destruction of human life that has been reared up on the sacrifice of women, and all women who value human life must do their utmost to bring the War to an end. Every life destroyed in war means the destruction of a woman's creation; the waste of a generation of love and sacrifice. As for the "growing spirit of militarism amongst the young," women, more than men, can destroy that spirit, that evil spirit, which warps the souls of the young and ultimately leads to the waste of so many of their bodies. Women can teach the children that militarism is an evil that must be avoided, and they can induce the children to take up recreation and to read books which are foreign to the militarist ideal. The true Pacifist is made in the nursery.

The Glasgow women have given their sisters a lead which we hope will not be in vain.

P. J. DOLLAN.

The officer who ordered the shooting, without trial, of Frank Sheehy Skeffington, Thomas Dickson, and Patrick Macintyre, has been found guilty, but insane. If the facts are as the Military Authorities allege, they acted most wrongly in having placed Captain Bowen-Colthurst in a position of authority in Dublin, after having found it necessary to remove him from his command in France, and after his medical adviser had reported that he was in a state of "marked nervous exhaustion." From the evidence put forward at the trial, it appears to us that very much more consideration is shown, even in France to a disobedient British officer than to a private, even if the latter be still but a young lad under 21. We are compelled also to the conclusion that very much more tolerance is shown for eagerness to take life wantonly than for reluctance to kill.

THE WORKERS' SUFFRAGE FEDERATION

To secure Human Suffrage, namely, a Vote for every Woman and Man of full age, and to win Social and Economic Freedom for the People.

Entrance Fee 1d.
Subscription 1d. a month

EAST LONDON MEETINGS.

FRIDAY, JUNE 16th.

Poplar Women's Hall, 3 p.m., Mrs. Thompson, Miss Stephen.

Beckton Road, 6.30 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier, Miss Stephen.

SATURDAY, JUNE 17th.

Copenhagen Place, 11 a.m., Mrs. Bouvier.

Hague Street, 11 a.m., Miss Price, Miss Stephen.

Victoria Park, 2 p.m., Children's Festival.

SUNDAY, JUNE 18th.

Osborne Street, 11.30 a.m., Mrs. Bouvier.

Morning Lane and Mare Street, 11.30 a.m., Miss Feek, Miss Stephen.

Old Town Hall, Barking, 11.30 a.m. (Joint Meeting with N.C.F.), Mrs. Drake.

Hyde Park, 5 p.m., Miss Th. Wilson Wilson, Miss Stephen.

Hampstead, The Flagstaff, 6 p.m., Mrs. Walker, Miss P. Rickards.

Bell Corner, Walthamstow, 7 p.m., Miss Price.

MONDAY, JUNE 19th.

White Cross Street, 1 p.m., Mrs. Gregory.

Lesbia Road, 6.30 p.m., Mrs. Walker, Miss Stephen.

Bow Women's Hall, 8 p.m., General Meeting.

TUESDAY, JUNE 20th.

Hague Street, 7 p.m., Miss Feek, Mrs. Eglinton.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21st.

42 Forest Lane, 3.30 p.m., Mrs. Drake.

Piggott Street, 7 p.m., Mr. Lane, Miss Stephen.

53 St. Leonard's Street, 7 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier.

THURSDAY, JUNE 22nd.

55 Fife Road, 3.30 p.m., Mrs. Thompson.

40 Glarkin Road, 3.30 p.m., Miss Stephen, Mrs. Cressall.

Chandos Hall, Maiden Lane, W.C., 3.30 p.m., At Home, Miss Vengerova, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst.

FRIDAY, JUNE 23rd.

Poplar Women's Hall, 3 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier, Miss Stephen.

Beckton Road, 7 p.m., Mrs. Walker.

SATURDAY, JUNE 24th.

Grundy Street, 11 a.m., Mrs. Bouvier, Miss Stephen.

Philpot Street, Commercial Road, 3 p.m., Mrs. Davies.

Mare Street and Well Street, 3.30 p.m., Miss Price, Miss Stephen.

SUNDAY, JUNE 25th.

Victoria Park, 3 p.m., Mr. Lane, Miss Stephen.

BOW.

DREADNOUGHT sales week ending June 10th, 492. Miss O'Brien, 180; Mrs. Holloway, 175; Miss Mackay, 80; Mrs. Crabb, 37. General sales, 20.

Bromley sales, 91.

NOTTINGHAM DISTRICT.

Organiser pro tem.: Miss Lynch, Carlton.

Several open-air meetings held in spite of wet weather. DREADNOUGHT sales, 254. Collections, 18s. 7d. Nine new members made, one of whom, Mr. Jack Turner, kindly took the chair. Miss Lynch has spoken at meetings of the Long Eaton Women's Co-operative Guild, Nottingham I.L.P., Carlton N.U.R., Carlton Socialist Sunday School, etc.

LEEDS.

Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Hunter, 7 Suddenhof, Armley.

The Branch has communicated with the twelve Members of Parliament for the district. Mr. G. H. Roberts, M.P., has replied that when the franchise is extended it should be on the basis of a vote for every woman and man over 21. The Branch is holding open-air meetings in the thickly populated districts. A Branch of the League of Rights for Soldiers' and Sailors' Wives and Relatives is being started.

WORKERS' SUFFRAGE FEDERATION

400 OLD FORD ROAD, BOW, E.

"AT HOMES"

CHANDOS HALL, 21a Maiden Lane, Strand, W.C.

THURSDAY JUNE 22nd, 3.30 p.m.

MRS. DRAKE. MISS VENGEROVA. "The Russian Woman"
Chair: MISS SYLVIA PANKHURST

THURSDAY, JUNE 22nd, 3.30 p.m.

"A Journey from Australia to Munich during the War"

By Miss A. RUEGG, of Switzerland, who was imprisoned in India and Germany.

Mr. R. L. OUTHWAITE, M.P., "Equality of Sacrifice"

Chair: Miss SYLVIA PANKHURST

TEA 3d.

COLLECTION

Admission Free. Discussion Invited

The Sunwise Turn is a Modern Bookshop, which has been started at 2 East 31st Street, New York City, U.S.A., by Miss Madge Jenison and Miss Mary Mowbray-Clarke. By co-operation with specialists in various lines, lists of the best and newest books will be available for children, mothers, feminists, educationalists, scientists, agriculturists, on history, civics, economics, music, painting, and so on. A bulletin board will post literary news and criticism. On certain days representative men and women will speak of their ideas or read their work at the bookshop. Paintings, sculpture, colour prints, and textiles will be exhibited.

This modern bookshop will be of use to English people who wish to keep in touch with American publications, and those who wish may pay an annual subscription for a given number of books on any special subject. Books stocked by the Sunwise Turn can be obtained through the International Suffrage Shop, 5 Duke Street, Adelphi.

S.W.S.P.U. PUBLIC MEETING

ESSEX HALL, ESSEX STREET, STRAND, W.C.

Thursday, June 22nd, 7.30 p.m.

MISS LIND-AF-HAGEBY

MRS. COBDEN SANDERSON

MISS AMY HAUGHTON, B.A.

Chair - - MRS. LAMARTINE YATES

Admission Free

(Prize Essays continued from front page.)

they ought to give a few thousands for the poor orphans of poor soldiers to buy them bread, never mind meat. The innocent are suffering for the guilty. Those who were already rich before the war are now three times richer, while we are poorer. The war is for the rich, and our poor fathers and brothers have got to fight for them. None of the men want to kill each other of their own free will. When I pray for the soldiers and sailors I do not forget to pray for our enemies, as we must love our neighbour as ourselves, and there are widows and orphans with broken hearts in the other countries as well as in our own. It is the poor that help the poor, the poor that are fighting and working, and it is the poor that have to pay.

WORKERS' SUFFRAGE FEDERATION

Children's Festival

IN

VICTORIA PARK

MONDAY, JUNE 19th, at 2 p.m.

SPORTS for Boys and Girls CHILDREN'S PAGEANT

All are Invited to bring their Children

Refreshments at Popular Prices may be obtained at the Women's Hall, 400 Old Ford Road, at 6.30

LONDON SECTION

Monthly General Meeting of London Members

The Women's Hall, 400 Old Ford Road, E. 8 p.m.

Business:

The Coming Franchise Bill and the Campaign to meet it

Owing to the very wet weather on Whit-Monday, it was impossible to hold the children's sports and pageant in Victoria Park. These have, therefore, been transferred to Saturday next, June 17th. The children gave a very charming entertainment to their mothers and friends at the Women's Hall on Saturday afternoon, and the At Home and Sale of Work took place as previously arranged. The prize for the best home-made toy sent in to the Sale was awarded to Mr. —, for a very well-made doll's house.

THE EAST LONDON TOY FACTORY

The East London Toy Factory was started by the W.S.F. in the autumn of 1914, to provide employment at a minimum wage of £1 a week for women thrown out of work through the War. The factory was kept going for some months by private subscriptions purely as a relief agency. But the toys were so much admired that it was decided to continue the factory on a permanent basis, and to run it as a co-operative concern as soon as it should pay its way.

The Toy Factory has now been covering expenses for the last eight months, but great anxiety has been felt as to whether it would be possible for it to do so during the slack summer season, and as the W.S.F. has no capital to place at the disposal of the enterprise, we very much feared that we might be obliged to discontinue it. We are now glad to be able to announce that the Christmas orders are already beginning to come in, which means that our period of doubt as to whether we can maintain the business has passed for the time being.

Nevertheless, the factory, by reason of its lack of capital, is under a serious handicap. It finds a difficulty in buying materials advantageously, and also needs some labour-saving machinery which it cannot at present afford to buy.

This child of the W.S.F. is very dear to us. We are anxious that it shall survive in these troublous times. It is a pleasant place, where charming toys are produced under genial conditions. No stern and rigorous discipline controls it. The rules are made by general agreement to safeguard the general standard of work, and thus benefit the entire little community. The entire value of the stock produced goes to those who work in connection with the factory.

The Managers of the factory, therefore, desire very earnestly to get into touch with friends who are willing either to give or to lend money to build up the necessary reserve funds and to buy the labour-saving machinery that is needed for certain parts of the work.

Toys made at the East London Toy Factory will be on view at the Whitechapel Art Gallery from June 15th to July 29th, from 12 to 9 p.m. daily.

Women employed at Messrs. Deaton's Box Factory in Usher Road, in making wax vesta boxes, are paid for making, pasting on labels, and glueing on tapes, 4s. 1d. for seven gross. They are obliged to provide their own paste and to dry the wood before making the boxes. Their average earnings are 8s. to 10s. a week. They are paid 1d. per gross more than before the War, because the price of the flour they use for paste has gone up, but they get no War bonus!

Donations to be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Dr. Tchaykovsky, Langham House, Harrow, or Hon. Financial Secretary, Miss N. L. Smyth, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.
All parcels to 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

MOTHERS AND BABIES.

THE MOTHER'S ARMS,

438 OLD FORD ROAD, BOW.

Day nursery from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. Doctor's consultation and baby-weighing, Mondays, 2.30 p.m. Mothers and babies can consult Nurse at any time.

20 RAILWAY STREET, POPLAR

(opposite South Bromley Station).

Doctor's consultation and baby-weighing, Tuesdays, 3 p.m. Nurse may be seen at any time.

53 ST. LEONARD'S STREET, BROMLEY-BY-BOW.

Doctor's consultation and baby-weighing, Tuesdays, 2 p.m.

55 FIFE ROAD, CANNING TOWN.

Doctor's consultation and baby-weighing, Tuesdays, 4 p.m.

All mothers and children are welcome.

COST PRICE RESTAURANTS at 400 Old Ford Road, and 20 Railway Street. Dinners from 12 till 3 p.m. daily.

WANTS.

Subscriptions to the milk and food fund. Doctoring and nursing can help little if mothers and children are unable to obtain the nourishment that is ordered.

New laid eggs, barley, glazo, virol, for invalids. Medicine bottles, clothing and shoes for adults and boys and girls of all ages.

For baby, four gowns, four barrows, two flannel bands, twelve napkins, three vests, and a cot blanket; for mother, two nightgowns, woollen shawl, three towels, two sheets, and a pair of pillow cases.

Growing plants and cut flowers for all our centres. We should be grateful to friends who would supply us regularly during the spring and summer. We also need vegetables and fruit.

More cupboards are needed at all our centres.

Nurse needs empty medicine bottles at her dispensary.

Health Talks to Mothers are held the first and third Fridays in the month at 3 p.m., at the Mothers' Arms.

GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGED.

GENERAL FUND.—Mrs. A. M. Burke, £2 10s. 6d.; the Misses Gliksten, £1 (monthly); Robert Burn, Esq., 5s.; Mrs. Glassman, 4s.; Miss M. A. Renthe, 2s. 6d. (monthly); T. H. Shepard, Esq., 2s. 6d. (sports); J. M. Powell, Esq., 2s.; Miss Douglas, 1s.

"DREADNOUGHT" FUND.—Louis Coleman, Esq., £10; Miss Newsome, 1s. (monthly).

MILK AND GENERAL DISTRESS.—Mrs. Baillie Weaver, £2 (monthly); Mrs. M. Green, £1 10s.; per Miss J. E. Weir, £1 2s.; Miss G. E. Smyth, £1; Esmond Bramley Moore, Esq., £1; the Misses Mann, £1 (monthly); Mrs. Laski, 3 dollars; Mrs. Richmond, 10s. (fortnightly); Miss H. E. Raisin, 10s.; Mrs. Bromfield, 10s.; "Four Northern Friends," 5s.; Misses Barrowman, 5s.; Misses Saunderson and Bellamy, 5s. (monthly); William Holmes, Esq., 5s.; Mrs. Gillies, 4s. (monthly); "West Adams," 3s.; "United Builders," per Mr. G. Piper, 3s.; "In Memoriam," 3s.; Miss Mitchell, 2s. 6d.; D. Wilkie, Esq., 2s. 6d.; Herbert Burrows, Esq. (Babies' House), 2s.; A Friend, 2s.; Ernest H. Johncock, Esq., 1s.; Miss W. Helsby, 1s.; Miss Aickin, 6d.

BABIES' GARDEN FUND.—W. Hibbard, Esq. (Chicago), £10; Miss S. L. Henry, 8s.

COLLECTIONS.—L.S.A. Toolroom, £1 9s. 8d.; Portman Rooms, £1 8s. 3d.; Miss M. Collett, 17s. 6d.; Bromley (for milk), 14s. 6d.; Mrs. Crabb, 13s. 0d.; Bijou Theatre, 13s.; Employees of Messrs. Ross Ltd., per Mrs. Young, 11s. 6d.; Osborne Street, per Mrs. Walker, 11s.; Women's Hall, Bow, 3s. 8d.; Miss Ruegg, 3s. 9d.; Forest Gate N.C.F., 2s. 8d.; Collected by baby of 21 months, 2s.; per Miss Beamish, 1s. 7d.; Portman Rooms, per Mrs. Fix, 1s. 6d.; Forest Gate, 1s. 5d.

FLOWERS FOR THE SCHOOLS.—Misses Jones and Lee, Newby School, per Miss Byles, Miss Bulley, Miss Levett, Miss Dorothea-Higgs, Mrs. Roscoe, Anon (Northwood), Latimer Secondary School.

CLOTHES, ETC.—Anon, Mrs. Hyde, Anon.

FACTORY CUTTINGS.—Misses Mann, Mrs. Mills, Mlle. Elsie.

EGGS.—Lady Margaret Sackville, Mrs. Crosland Taylor.

GENERAL FUND.—James Leakey, Esq., £2 10s.; Miss Lowy, £1 1s.; Dr. Bramley Moore (fares for children), £1; Miss C. M. Richardson, 10s.; Miss M. D. Kemp, 4s.; per Mrs. Drake, 2s.

"DREADNOUGHT" FUND.—Walter Kensett, Esq., 13s. 6d.; Miss Hardy, 4s.; Anon, 6d.

MILK AND GENERAL DISTRESS.—Mr. and Mrs. Sadd Brown (monthly), £3; Miss A. Gliksten (monthly), £1 1s.; Mrs. J. C. Miller, £1; Miss Marshall, £1; Mrs. Sorabjee, 10s.; Mrs. Richmond, 10s. (fortnightly); Miss Lowy, 5s.; Mrs. Parr, 5s. 8d.; Miss J. T. Drewry, 5s.; Mrs. Gillies, 4s.; Miss Crabb, 3s. 6d.; Anonymous, 2s. 6d.; Miss Esterbrook Hicks, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Salmon, 2s. 6d.; Mr. Whately, 2s. 6d.; Mr. Stiebel, 2s.; Miss E. Swift, 1s.; Mrs. Cobb, 6d.

COLLECTIONS.—L.S.A. Toolroom, £1 9s. 8d.; L.S.A. Toolroom, £1 7s. 6d.; Misses K. Lagding and D. Morley (Cubitt Town), 12s. 7d.; Mrs. Crabb, 11s. 3d.; per Miss Lagding and Mrs. Groves (Green's Yard), 10s.; Chandos Hall, 8s. 0d.; Bow Sunday Meeting, 7s. 3d.; per Mrs. Drake (Hyde Park), 2s.; Miss Ruby Stoddart (Coll. Babies), 2s.; Miss Beamish coll., per Mrs. Vine, 1s. 7d.; per Mrs. Drake (Hampstead), 1s.; Sunday Meeting, 8d.

CLOTHES, ETC.—Mrs. Beverley and Friend, Mrs. Beedham and Miss Parley, Mrs. Pitkin.

BOOKS.—Anon.

GIFTS FOR CHILDREN'S FESTIVAL.—The Countess of Warwick, £5; Mrs. Buckley, 10s.; W. Lansbury, Esq., 10s.; Miss Joachim, 5s.; A. W. Yeo, Esq., 5s.; G. Lansbury, Esq., 5s.; Mrs. Belyse, 2s. 6d.; Miss O'Brien, 2s. 6d.; Miss Bridges, 1s.

TOYS, BOOKS, GAMES, ETC.—Mrs. Crosland Taylor, Miss Gliksten, Miss Beamish, Mrs. Greer, Miss Stephens, Miss Wilson Wilson.

FLOWERS.—Miss Fischer.

PETTICOATS AND BABY'S COAT FOR SALE OF WORK.—Mrs. Conway and Mrs. Page.

In Portsmouth sailors' clothing is given out at Eastney Barracks and Forton Barracks to the wives or widows of sailors and marines, each woman getting an average of two dozen garments to make per week. Shirts and flannels are paid for at the rate of 5s. only a dozen; a trifle more is paid for serge and duck suits.